

Lexington Observer & Reporter.

D. C. WICKLIFFE.

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PROPRIETOR.

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WEDNESDAY, BY
D. C. WICKLIFFE.

AT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE OR TWO
DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN
SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.—The particulars of the battle near Winchester, Virginia, received since our last fully confirm the first reports of the Union victory achieved by the forces under General Shields, which shed additional lustre upon the invincible courage of the Federal forces. Gen. McClellan was not mistaken when he said that we should have no more Bull Run affairs, for although considerable time has been consumed in perfecting the organization of the grand army of the Potomac, it is now pronounced to be thoroughly disciplined and fully prepared for any emergency. The result of the battle at Winchester proves the truth of this assertion. The Union troops fought against large odds, but their courage and gallantry were fully equal to the demand upon them, and the triumph was as complete as it was glorious to our arms. The relative strength of the two armies is reported to have been 9,000 Federals to 12,000 Confederates. The route was so complete, that a panic set in equal to that at Bull Run was the consequence.

The loss on both sides was heavy, but much larger on the Confederate side than on that of the Federals. A dispatch from Winchester, of the 26th, says: "We have buried all the rebel dead who have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle field and one hundred and twenty three on the road side between here and Strasburg. The Federal loss is stated at about 65 killed, and 125 wounded, while the wounded on the Confederate side is put down at four times that number."

The fight occurred on Sunday last, there having been some picket skirmishing the day before. The attack was made by Jackson, the General in command of the rebel forces. It is stated that Gen. Johnston was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not until Monday night. Their combined forces would have numbered 25,000 or 30,000. Their object was to keep Jackson from moving to another point, but Jackson having received false information to the effect that nearly all the Federal troops had left Winchester, hazarded this fatal advance alone.

Gen. Shields, who commanded the Federal forces in person, was wounded during the fight, a fragment of a shell striking him on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone and producing a compound fracture. Amputation, it was feared, would become necessary, but we are gratified to learn by later advices that his arm will probably be saved. The gallant General remained on the field, after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight, when he was conveyed to the residence of Mr. George Severs formerly connected with the Farmers Bank of Winchester. He received his wound at the first fire on Saturday evening, in a skirmish between the pickets; but continued cheerful and in good spirits all the while until the enemy were repulsed.

The latest information from Winchester states that our pickets extended four miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson's forces were out of sight.

Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, in command of an Indiana regiment now in Tennessee, has been nominated for the office of Brigadier General.

AFFAIRS AT ISLAND NO. 10.—Up to the last advices from Island No. 10, no event of importance had taken place to vary the position of affairs as heretofore announced. On Tuesday last Professor Steiner made a balloon reconnoissance, accompanied by Col. "Aunt," but in consequence of the hazy condition of the atmosphere, no satisfactory results were attained. The cannonade from our mortar and gunboats had perceptibly slackened, and the general belief is that movements are being made to assail the enemy from a point at which he does not expect an attack. It is known that there is a bayou leading from a point several miles above Island No. 10, around the Island on the Missouri side to New Madrid. By means of this bayou, skiffs have passed from the flotilla to Gen. Pope; and it is not impossible that we may shortly hear of several small steamers being sent through to New Madrid, before the rebels are aware of it. With such steamers Gen. Pope could cross his army to the Tennessee shore and attack the rebels in the rear, while our gunboats move down to close quarters and attack them in front.

Without a vigorous attack in the rear it is apprehended that a close movement of the gunboats against the enemy's batteries would be attended by considerable hazard, since, in a hot contest, if the boats should become disabled, they would drift helplessly beneath the enemy's guns.

The rebel batteries had slackened their fire also, and for the few days preceding the last advices, they scarcely replied to the cannonade at all. Their guns scarcely reach

Colonel Pope's flotilla, and they seemed to be awaiting the nearer approach of the boats before responding actively to their fire.

We learn from a letter of a member of Col. Woodson Price's regiment, dated near Nashville, on the 20th inst., that two of Morgan's men, David Llewellyn and Asa Merrill, were killed in a skirmish with the Federal pickets a short time since. They were both from this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens.

We are gratified to learn from the same letter that Col. Price, who was a stranger to most of the regiment, has already made himself exceedingly popular with his men, and that while lamenting the loss of their beloved Col. E. L. Dudley, they are greatly comforted by the presence of so gallant and accomplished a successor.

MOVEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The telegraph reports that a conference of the Democratic members of Congress was held on Wednesday night in Washington, which continued in session until a late hour. It was held in pursuance to a call which had been signed by all except four or five of the members of Congress who were elected as Democrats; and Mr. Corning, of New York presided, Messrs. Pendleton and Shields acting as Secretaries. It is added that an injunction was placed on all present not to divulge the proceedings. It is, however, ascertained from private conversation that the conference was principally confined to the consideration of the resolutions reported from a Committee of which Mr. Vallandigham was chairman, declaring in substance that the restoration of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution would require that the organization and principles of the Democratic party of the United States should be fully and faithfully adhered to, and inviting all citizens, without distinction of section or party, to co-operate with the Democracy in support of the Constitution and restoring the old Union.

A committee of one from each State represented by a Democrat, either in the Senate or House, was appointed to report at a future conference. The names of the members are not yet known.

It is understood that several members from the border slave States were present and participated in the proceedings. The entire number at the meeting was about forty. The proceedings are represented as having been harmonious.

BEAUREGARD IS CONCENTRATING HIS ARMY, for the purpose of defence at Corinth, Miss. His headquarters last week were at that place, and during the week it is known, that he had around him, at that point, Generals Polk, Johnston, Chestnut, Pillow, Freeman and Wright.

Beauregard has appealed to the planters for their help to cast into cannon. Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, explained in the Confederate Congress, a few days ago, that it was the members of Congress from Tennessee (with one exception, Mr. Swan) and not the State Legislature, that asked for the removal of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 18th, says Gen. Lee has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Confederate army. The report that the appointment had been conferred on Beauregard is untrue.

The Fifth Ohio Regiment, Col. Stanley Matthews, forms the Provost Guard at Nashville, there being no other troops in the city.

Col. WOLFORD's cavalry regiment is now quartered at Bardonia, Ky. For the first time, since the organization of the regiment, there is now a prospect that it will be united.

Four thousand of the rebel prisoners now confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, have signed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and give the required bond for their liberation.

G. CLAY SMITH, Esq., of Kenton, we understand, has been appointed to the command of the Cavalry Regiment recently commanded by Col. Bayles. Col. Smith is a gentleman of fine capacity, served with honorable distinction in the Mexican war, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the appointment to the satisfaction of the regiment to his own credit and to the advantage of the service. Col. Smith is now a prominent member of the Legislature from the county of Kenton.

Five companies of Col. Willich's Indiana regiment occupy Columbia, Tenn. Col. W. acting as Provost Marshal. Col. Willich anticipated an attack on Tuesday, and made a requisition for two additional regiments and it is stated that Col. Bruce was ordered to reinforce him.

Gov. Cumbe has authorized the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen, to serve in the Missouri State militia during the war. Its officers will be John F. Phelps, of Pettis county, Colonel; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Lexington, Lieut. Colonel; and Emory S. Foster, of Johnson county, Major.

We publish in our paper to day the finding of the Court in the case of Col. Magoffin, a brother of Gov. Magoffin. The sentence of the Court, we understand, has been suspended, and the case referred to President Lincoln.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The loyal ladies of this community have prepared a magnificent flag for the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, and its presentation will take place to day.

For the purpose of receiving it, the regiment will visit the city in full force, and our citizens will be gratified with the opportunity of seeing on parade this splendid corps, which covered itself with imperishable honor at the battle of Wildcat, where they met and repulsed the rebel Zollicoffer in his first attempt to reach the heart of Kentucky. The presentation ceremonies will take on the College Lawn at 11 o'clock; and the address on behalf of the ladies will be made by D. C. Wickliffe, and the reception address by Col. Covans, on behalf of his gallant regiment.

HELD TO RAIL.—The investigation of the case of the Commonwealth against G. D. Wilgus for the shooting of Riley P. Sharp, noticed in our last, was commenced before his Honor, Judge Robertson, on Wednesday, and concluded on Thursday. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was submitted by the counsel without argument. Wilgus was held for his appearance at the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court, and bail required in the sum of \$5,000, which was given and he was discharged from custody. The prosecution was conducted by Speed S. Goodlee, City Attorney, and Messrs. B. F. Graves, C. B. Thomas and W. C. P. Brackinridge; and the defence by Messrs. Buckner & Dudley, and Hunt & Beck.

We received an interesting letter yesterday at too late an hour for publication to-day, from a member of Col. Price's regiment (late Col. Dudley's), which shall appear in our next.

We have received, recently several anonymous communications for publication. We did not suppose it was necessary to say that we never publish anonymous communications. If writers are afraid to trust their names to us, they may be assured that their productions will never be given to the public through our columns.

CONNECTION.—We noticed in our last, that Mr. John Gilbert, of this county, had been arrested by an officer of Col. Coburn's regiment, taken by Frankfort, whence he was to be removed to Louisville. We now understand that no such arrest was made. Mr. Gilbert having left his home and avoided the proposed arrest.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow passed up the river on Thursday, on his way East.

YANCEY NOT CAPTURED.—ORIGIN OF THE STORY.—It turns out after all that the arch demagogue and traitor Yancey is still at large, and that the statement of his having recently made a speech in New Orleans has some probability in it. The manner in which the rumor originated is thus stated: It appears that Commodore Ridgley, of the Santiago de Cuba, received a letter from the American Consul-General at Havana, informing him that Yancey had sailed for a Southern port in the William Mallory. On the 9th, after the reception of this intelligence, the Water Witch arrived at Key West, having on board the captain and crew of this vessel, which she had captured on the 5th off St. Andrews Bay. The people of Key West were thrown into a state of great excitement by the rumor, which immediately got into circulation, that Mr. Yancey was among the prisoners, in the disguise of a seaman. A close scrutiny of the crew, however, showed that this impression was unfounded; and, furthermore, our correspondent was informed by the mate of the Mallory that Yancey had left Havana the day before the latter vessel sailed, in a schooner called the Break of Day, bound for Mobile.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A dispatch dated Winchester, Va., 27th inst., from Gen. Shields says: "My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days at the head of my command."

Joseph Logan, of Bourbon county, was among the persons arrested in Eastern Kentucky, last week, by the Home Guards in Wolfe county, with mails for the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall. Three of the persons arrested, viz: Vaughn and Kirtley, of Boone county, and Logan, have been tried before the Hon. R. Apperson, United States Commissioner at Mount Sterling, and committed on the charge of treason. They were sent to Covington, where they would await their trial before the United States district Court.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction on Monday last, by order of the United States district Court and bid off by Robert Bayard, S. J. Tilden and others, for the benefit of the bond-holders for the sum of \$800,000.

TROOPS FROM THE CUMBERLAND.—The Nashville Patriot, of the 21st inst., says that several steamers arrived at that place on the 20th, with two regiments of Kentucky Infantry, Col. Bramlette's and Col. Price's (late Col. Dudley's) and an Ohio battery of artillery.

It is announced that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is far repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to twelve hours.

Dr. James Curry, a rebel surgeon who was taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., has returned to Cythiana, where his relations reside. He is a son of Major Curry, who was arrested at that place some time since and sent to Camp Chase, but was shortly after released. Dr. Curry was released on his parole of honor.

Dr. Curry was ordained by the Catholic Church at Cincinnati, and was at the funeral of Gen. Rosecrank, at the occasion, and during the day was presented with a magnificent sword by his friends in that city.

Lafayette Bradford was tried in the Kenton Circuit Court this week, for the murder of David McCullough, on the 22d of February; a verdict of guilty of manslaughter rendered, and his punishment fixed at ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The trial of John Mullins, jointly indicted with Bradford, for the same crime, is fixed for Monday week.

THE CONFEDERATE EMBLEMS TO EUROPEA FAILURE.—Among the papers seized in the portfolio of Mrs. Norris of Baltimore, lately arrested for giving aid and information to the rebels, was a letter from a prominent Baltimorean, dated Paris, January 31, 1862. It says:

"The Southern Confederacy was unfortunately in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. Yancey, besides his unfortunate record in regard to slavery, was not a man of the temper and weight for England. Judge Post possesses neither the force nor the tact requisite, and strange to say, he was distasteful to the French because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz: because he was a Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but in a matter of etiquette some disparagement grew up between him and the others, who refused intercourse with him."

"It is of course, of great importance to favorable action here that the South should sustain her present states. Mr. Yancey is not a man of the temper and weight for England. Judge Post possesses neither the force nor the tact requisite, and strange to say, he was distasteful to the French because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz: because he was a Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but in a matter of etiquette some disparagement grew up between him and the others, who refused intercourse with him."

THE REBEL CABINET.—The new Cabinet of Jeff Davis is thus announced: J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; Geo. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War; W. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Watts, of Virginia, Attorney General; and J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. It is pretty much a continuation of the old Cabinet, with slight changes of position. Mr. Benjamin takes the place of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, as Secretary of State; the latter being now a member of the Confederate Senate.

REBEL BREACH OF CONTRACT.—No Prisoners to be Released.—A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says that "the continued non-performance of rebel promises to release all Union prisoners, in exchange for the prisoners released by Burnside, creates much indignation; as Commissioners had been appointed by General Halleck to visit the Port Donelson prisoners at Chicago, and had the names of 1,000 rebels who desired to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. COLFAX, a member of Congress, from Indiana, on Wednesday last, earnestly protested to the President and Secretary of War against their release, who to-day revoked the commission, and ordered that none be released. The rebel prisoners will be kept until Colonel Corean and all other Union prisoners in the South are unconditionally surrendered."

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued a proclamation on the 20th inst., in which he says:

Having been officially notified by Gov. Todd, of Ohio, that many of my misguided fellow citizens of Tennessee are now confined as prisoners of war at Camp Chase, I have appointed Connally T. Trigg, Esq., a commissioner to interpose in their behalf.

I have instructed him, should he be entrusted by their friends with letters or money or other articles of value or comfort not inconsistent with their condition as prisoners of war, to see the same promptly and carefully delivered.

Mr. Trigg left Nashville on the 22d inst. on the mission alluded to in the Governor's proclamation.

CONTRABANDS.—The Nashville Banner, of the 25th inst., says: "Four negroes, two of them riding very fine horses belonging to their masters, made their appearance in the camp of Col. S. Woodson Price, of Lexington, Ky., commanding the 21st regiment Kentucky volunteers. The darkies 'woke up the wrong passenger,' however, they dropped in upon Kentuckians, and were sent by order of Col. Price to the Provost Marshall, (late Col. Dudley's) and an Ohio battery of artillery."

CONTRABAND ARTICLES.—The Louisville Journal, of Wednesday, says: "The telegraph brought to this city about twenty-five tons of pork, which had been captured in Clarksville, Tenn., and turned over to the Federal authorities. It will be 'made into bacon here for the use of the army.'"

Three hundred and fifty-three barrels of contraband tallow and twenty barrels of lard seized by the Federal troops at Nashville, were sold at Auction at Cincinnati on Tuesday last.

It is believed that the Federal volunteers now in service number above five hundred and twenty thousand.

The telegraph announced a day or two since, that the Journal, at Boston, and the Sunday Mercury and the Journal of Commerce of New York, were suppressed by order of the Secretary of War; and their editors and proprietors arrested and ordered to Washington to be tried by a court martial for violating the order in reference to the publication of intercepted army news.

Subsequently the Secretary of War revoked the order, upon proper explanations and apologies.

The caucus of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature adjourned on Thursday night, without being able to make a nomination for U. S. Senator, until next winter.

Nicholas D. Moore, of Harrison county, was arrested at Covington on Thursday last, by U. S. Deputy Marshal Nesbitt, who had followed him from Harrison county. It is said that abundant testimony can be adduced to convict him of treason. He was taken back to Cythiana, to be tried before the U. S. Commission, Thomas Ware, Esq.

Thurloe Wood in his last letter from London (Feb. 25) thus gossips:

I go when I get time to the Parliament House, and this evening in some expectation of a debate on American affairs; but it did not come on.

Being to like the way business is done in Parliament. The manner is business like. There is no "Buncombe"—no "spread eagle" declamation. Men who have sense talk sensibly and to the purpose. The Ministers, who are members also, sit on the right of the Speaker to explain the views of the Government and to answer questions.

Although the body is composed of some 600 members, the Chamber is not half as large as our House of Representatives. "The House is only full when it 'divides' on important questions, and then many stand up. I like, too, their mode of stopping the personalities of debate, and especially their process for stopping duels. An example has just occurred. Sir Robert Peel offended the Hon. Mr. Russell, who immediately sent a hostile note. Lord Palmerston committed the facts to the House. The Speaker called upon the O'Donoghue to withdraw his challenge and apologize to the House for an abuse of its privilege. This was done, and the matter ended. This is a sensible way of reforming a popular nuisance.

In reading, as we do in English papers, reports of debates, the frequent recurrence of "Hear!" "Hear!" seems senseless. But in listening to these debates, you soon discover reason for, and a fitness in these interjections. They occasion no interruption, and rather aid than embarrass the speaker.

Members of Parliament, on the position of the Speaker, admit me upon the floor of the House, so that my visits there enable me to hear better and to converse with members.

FRUIT PLANTS.—I have met with decided success in using tobacco stems as a preventive for the peach borers. Frequent examinations since early last Spring have revealed but one borer. I renew the supply of stems as often as I deem advisable, and find no injury to the roots from them. I have also acted on Miss Morris' hint relative to the application of saltpetre, alum or sulphur, as special manures for the peach, and with promising results. I sprinkle them on the soil to within about a foot of the trunk of the tree.

My trees, which were inclined to be sickly and of puny growth, are now in splendid condition, and this season made very strong, healthy growth, and from summer pruning are sending out strong, thick branches, some sweeping nearly to the ground, affording complete protection to the trunk from the scorching sun.

Last season I used Gishurst's compound for slugs on my pear and cherry trees. This season I have used nothing but white oil soap, which I find quite as effective and more beneficial to my trees, as it gives a healthy, high color to the bark, and keeps the leaves fresh looking and free from spots. I apply it once a week or fortnight, as little may require, and the expense is but little more than that of common soap, costing here five to six and a quarter cents a pound. Instead of a spray I use a "hydropistol," which has great force, and its flexible tube renders it favorable to the syringe in application to the under-side of foliage.—H. C. W. Sign, in Hor.

RESCUING THE CREW OF A BRITISH VESSEL IN AN ICE BOX.—The following incident illustrates the hardihood and courage of the Gloucester fishermen, who are willing to peril everything in efforts to relieve distress upon the ocean wherever they meet it.

On Monday, the 10th inst., a Gloucester, Mass., fisherman, from St. Georges Bank, arrived at Gloucester, Mass., having lost his cables on the bank. He was in the heavy fog in which the Vermont was caught, and was boarded by a sea which carried away his bulwarks, started his trunk, &c. He got a balance reefed mainsail set and drifted across the bank clear of the shoals and nearly into the Gulf.

On Thursday, the 6th, fell in with a British brig dismasted and on her beam ends; and her crew lashed to the top and sides. The Gloucestermen's boats were gone, and all efforts to save the unfortunate crew

seemed futile, but he veered to windward, got up part of his ice chest from below, and made a box out of it. Then, placing a man in it to bail with a bucket, the box was launched, veered out to the brig with a line, and one by one the crew of the brig were saved, and brought to Gloucester with the fishing vessel.

The heroic fisherman deserves to have his name honored with that of the heroic John Davis, runner's mate of the Valley City, at the destruction of Elizabeth City.—N. Y. Herald, 15th.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF COL. MAGOFFIN. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.
At the Military Commission which convened at St. Louis, Missouri, pursuant to Special Order No. 1, of December 21st, 1861, the trial of the late Col. Magoffin, General of the Missouri, and of which Brigadier General D. S. Saxton, U. S. Volunteers, is President, was assigned and tried:

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, of Pettis county, Missouri.

CHARGE 1st—"Killing in violation of the Laws of War."
Specification: "In this, that he, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, not being a legitimate soldier, did voluntarily and maliciously kill and murder George W. Glasgow, a Sergeant in Company C, First Illinois Cavalry, and a soldier in the service of the United States, by shooting him with a ball from a revolver pistol. That at Georgetown, Pettis county, Missouri, on or about the first day of September, 1861."

CHARGE 2nd—"Violation of the Laws of War."
Specification: "In this, that he, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, did act as an officer in the rebel army, having, on or about the 10th day of December, 1861, given his parole of honor not to resume arms against the Government of the United States, and having, in consideration thereof, received a safeguard dated December 10th, 1861, did violate said parole of honor. That, at or near Kansas, Johnson county, Missouri, on or about the 18th day of December, 1861, where said Magoffin was captured in arms and in league with the enemies to said Government of the United States."

To which charges and specification the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Finding and Sentence.
The commission finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification to 1st charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the 1st charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the specification to 2nd charge, "Guilty."

Of the 2d charge, "Guilty."

And do hereby sentence him, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, to be shot to death at such time and place as the commanding officer of this Department may direct.

Finding and sentence approved. The sentence will be carried into effect at such time and place as shall be hereafter designated by the General commanding the Department. In the meantime the prisoner will be confined in a cell of the Military Prison at Alton.

The Military Commission, ordered to convene at St. Louis, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 81, Department of the Missouri, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK, N. H. McLEAN, Asst. Adj. General.

DOWN ON MEER.—Godey, the popular publisher of a book for the ladies, is constrained to speak thus boldly in a late number, against that abominable perfume, musk, which the ladies sometimes allow themselves to be infatuated with. He says: "We contend that no woman should be allowed to enter a car or a church, who is covered with this vile perfume. It is sickening to many, and to many ladies it causes the headache. In many places, where there is little ventilation, the smell is very offensive and heavy. The general supposition is, that those who use it have some powerful motive for doing so—something upon the counter-irritation principle; the same reason that accompanies county persons, who having that, do not need a lesser pain."

Gen. Mitchell, with his division, was at Murfreesboro' on the 20th inst. This is in the direction of East Tennessee.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. SALLIE E. JOHNSON is no more. She departed this life on the morning of the 5th of February last. On that day water came down the river, and she was taken to her home, where she died.

She was a native of Georgia, and was married in 1840 to Mr. J. H. Johnson, who was a member of the Georgia Legislature. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was much beloved by her family. She was taken ill on the 1st of February, and died on the 5th.

She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted worshiper. She was a kind and generous heart, and was much beloved by her friends. She was taken ill on the 1st of February, and died on the 5th.

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New York Cattle Market.
New York, March 26.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.—First quality per 100 pounds \$9.00; 2d quality \$8.50; 3d quality \$8.00; inferior \$7.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prime per head \$6.00; 2d quality \$5.50; 3d quality \$5.00; inferior \$4.50.
SWINE.—Corn-fed per pound 3 1/2 cts; still-fed 3 1/4 cts; with continued very moderate receipts and a liberal activity.

Come daily, and prices are nominal. Veal calves in moderate request.
The receipts for the week and last week were: Horses, 2249; Cows, 183; Veal calves, 551; Sheep and lambs, 597; Swine, 18,392.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, at his Nursery in Woodford county, Kentucky, has for sale:

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, of the following varieties, viz: Wilson's Albany; Penobscot's Seedling; Down's Prolifer; and Longworth's Prolifer.

The price is \$5 per thousand, and they will be sold at the Nursery at that price, or delivered in Lexington at the above price if desired.

I have also a fine assortment of shrubs: CATWABA and ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, young roots, which will be sold at \$10 per thousand.

Orders in person or addressed to me at Versailles will be promptly attended to.
D. J. WILLIAMS.
Woodford co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1862.

For Hire
TWO LIKELY NEGRO GIRLS, good Cooks, Washers and Ironers, 18 and 19 years of age.

Signature of JAMES W. HEARNE, near Bryan's Station.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

ROBERT LACKY, having removed to the city of Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the town and country as an Auctioneer. Having had an experience in the business for about twelve years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. All orders addressed through the Post Office, or left with Parker Craig, Esq., shall have his immediate attention.

He has also a commodious Residence 8-4 of a mile from the Court House, and is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by family or otherwise. Feb. 25, 62-2a

Work Mules for Sale.

I HAVE for sale Six Work Mules, from three to four years old. They are good stock, and can be seen at my farm in Fayette county, near Donnellville, 7 miles north of Lexington. Feb. 15, 62-2a

\$200 REWARD.

ANY person treating the subscriber, in the capacity of a member of the Fayette County, Kentucky, as follows, viz: One of them named HARRISON; he is about 24 years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; five feet ten inches high; and will weigh 175 pounds. He has a remarkably handsome set of teeth, and is a quick spoken boy.

The other is named NATHAN; he is about 22 years old; of dark copper color; about five feet five or six inches high; and will weigh about 140 to 150 pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each for said negroes if taken in any county on the Ohio river; \$50 if taken in any other county except Fayette; and \$20 if taken in Fayette and delivered to me or secured in jail so I get them. Address me at Lexington, Ky.

GEO. W. HALL.
Fayette co., Ky., Oct. 19, 55

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Maria Bullock, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment, as it is necessary that the business of the estate shall be settled without delay.

THOMAS CARR, Admin. of the Estate of Mrs. Maria Bullock with the Will annexed.
Nov. 16, 64

Turnpike Notice.

A meeting of the President and Directors of the Tates Creek Turnpike, Turnpike Road Company, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., it was ordered that 20 cent of the capital stock of said company be paid to the Treasurer, J. S. McCONATHY, President.

TAKE NOTICE.

HAVING last receipt for the 1st and 2nd Instalment of Lexington & Frankfort Railroad tax, amounting to \$48 20, Jan. 25th, 1862; also the 3rd and 4th Instalments, amounting to \$48 00, Dec. 7th, 1861, shall apply to the President and Directors of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad for a certificate of the same.

March 15, 62-3w W. W. THOMPSON.

LETTER FROM COL. PRICE'S REGIMENT.

As many of the members of the 21st Kentucky regiment hail from this city and vicinity, and have numerous friends here, the following letter will be read with interest. We are not at all surprised to learn that Col. Price is getting on bravely with his men, and is growing daily in popularity. His reception by the regiment is handsomely described in the letter, and will afford no little gratification to the friends of the Colonel in this city and vicinity. We had no doubt from the first that he would be well received, and knew he had the capacity to make an efficient officer, as he will. That the gallant young men who volunteered under the banner of Col. Price, should find in his successor a person altogether acceptable to them, is not only gratifying to us but to those who are more immediately interested in the regiment.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 24, 1862.

Editor Observer & Reporter:
Dear Sir: Certain that the Twenty-first has many friends in and around Lexington who feel an interest in their welfare, and as those friends may not have access to the few letters from camp to families at home, I shall, without apologies for crude manner of writing, try and give you a short narrative of our voyage and adventures by the way side to this place.

Of the conditions of the 21st, before death removed the dearly loved Chief whom we volunteered to follow through weal or woe, you, I believe, are advised, and shall only speak of subsequent events. Sickened already through our ranks, and after Col. Dudley's death many of the officers absented themselves from camp on different pretexts, and at times the common restraints of military life seemed gone. The men denied fatigues, left in squads in the night, till of our once gallant regiment scarce two hundred men could have been mustered for parade or service. Nor could one well blame these men—many of them, you are aware, are from the Southern border of Kentucky. Forced to fly from home, they joined the National army. They had been a long time in camp, and naturally yearned to see the loved ones from whom they had been so long absent.

Gloomy enough was the view on every side, and the news of Col. S. W. Price's appointment to the command was hailed with joy by the men of the 21st who knew him, and when he quietly dropped into camp one fine afternoon, the boys from the Blue Grass region flocked to him, and the loved ones, hearty welcome, that the Borderers, who know nothing of him, were willing to give him a fair trial. The way he has moved things up has already made him a favorite with them, and just at this time we are the best dressed and best looking set of men in the service.

Herewith I send you a copy of Col. Price's first order and address to his new command. And since assuming the leadership he has been perseveringly pressed on every measure to advance the health and efficiency of the regiment. Fortune, too, seemed to favor our new Colonel, for with him came orders to move on, giving new life and spirit to those in camp, while many of the absent hurried back or joined us on the way. Others are daily coming down from their Kentucky homes to share the dangers of their comrades in arms. So you may assure folks at home that, with Col. Price and Maj. J. C. Evans to lead them, the 21st will give a good account of themselves wherever the powers that be may send them.

We left Columbia without a single feeling of regret, except for some of our poor boys left behind, who were too ill to follow in our march. The journey to the Gretna Green (eighteen miles) was made by easy marches in two days, unmarked by any incidents of note, excepting that the people of this section greeted us more cordially and showed more kindness to the soldiers than any other country I've been through. We were encamped at Gretna Green one day, and the next morning started on our march to Nashville to carry the 31st Kentucky, Col. Bramlette, an Ohio battery of 4 light pieces, and the 21st. Our fleet consisted of the May Duke, Gen. Anderson, John A. Fisher, Charter, Commerce and Wm. H. Baird. The May Duke led the van with the battery, and the Anderson, freighted with companies D and E of the 21st and a part of the 3d Ky., with Col. Price and Price on board, brought up the rear. In this order we proceeded down the river to Meigsville, a small town over the Tennessee border, where the fleet tied up for the night. The next day the officers and men of the boats began to talk of dangers ahead, and we found they had a pretty general scare among them—Morgan was to sink us all, lock, stock and barrel, while the Texas Rangers were to give us a pretty volley as we started to the other world. The region of Cartledge and the "Castro Dangers" of our journey and the end of our trip into Dixie. The next afternoon we passed Cartledge—some old seersal rasal standing on the bank behind some women hurled for Jeff Davis. Had he been from under petticoat protection it is doubtful what kind of a reply some of the men would have sent him, but having all but his head behind him, he was always accustomed to jump higher, fall flatter, and spool round for other man in Tennessee, (cheers) always saying, "I'm pleased, going where I'm pleased, and coming when I'm pleased. For three months I have been kept in close confinement, and the only favor granted me, was that my little son should bring me meals the same day. The food that was given me fell low prisoners by the officers in charge of the jail, was the foulest food I ever ate in my life. No true Virginian would give such food to his wife, and I was brought to my little son in a little basket.

The officers in charge, used to take this basket, lift off the napkin, examine between the plates and watch all my movements to see that some little bit of paper containing information from my friends was not concealed in the basket, and when I had finished my meal, the same examination was made to see that I did not communicate with them. The only information I obtained was from my little son, who would whisper to me that a fight had occurred here, or an engagement there, but no details whatever were given me, for they charged that in the absence of Gov. Johnson and Horace Maynard, that I was at the bottom of the rebellion, and was the cause of the opposition to the Southern Confederacy.

I, however, entered into a learned diplomatic correspondence with a little miserable Jew, named Judah P. Benjamin, the so called Secretary of War of the bogus Government. In that correspondence I have the vanity to believe that I got the better of him. His correspondence has never been printed, although now that I am in the North, I shall take the opportunity to lay it before the public.

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After being in jail three weeks, I was attacked with typhoid fever, and for twelve weeks I was very low. I was removed to another room, and becoming worse they called in an additional physician. Although I was so low that I had to be turned over in my bed, and could not move of my own will, the guards were doubled and extra precautions were taken to prevent my escape. The excuse they gave for all this was that I was only pretending to be sick. In this they showed their ignorance of the Union men of Tennessee. I intended to see them out, if all were trumps, and never to run from them. I intended carrying out the arrangements made with Benjamin.

The Brigadier General commanding at Knoxville came in to see one day. The prisoners all rallied around to hear what he said. He said: "Brownlow, you ought not to be here. I think of you as a traitor. Now," says he, "come along with me and we will make it all right. We will go up to Judge Humphrey, at the Court House, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned round to him, at this insulting proposition. "Sir," said I, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to obtain my freedom, I will rot in jail with disease and old age. Nay, more, I deny that you have a government; I deny that you are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to your rotten mob Government, which no power on earth will ever recognize. Before I will do so, I will see the entire Southern Confederacy in hell and you and I on the top of it. (Great cheering.) "Sir," said he, "that is a damned lie." "Yes, sir," replied I. He tipped his hat, made a bow, which I returned and we parted. I hope to meet him again, and that will be when the Federal army takes possession of Knoxville.

The Union sentiment of East Tennessee has never given up, not a particle. A more loyal, devoted, untiring band of Unionists never lived on God's green earth. That little valley, forty miles wide and about sixty miles long, of which Knoxville is the center, is full of such Union men and women. When I came away, the jail of Knoxville was full of Union men. I was there in jail when they took my companions out and hung them. I did not see them hung, because this was a secret, but I saw them go out with the black poplar coffin, and the soldiers would turn round, and pointing to Brownlow, would say, "You will swing next." My reply was, "I am ready to be hung, and all I want is one hour under the gallows, to give the pedigree of these men."

I expected to be hung, and had made up my mind to it. I was told that the drum beat court martial looked out one vote of confounding my doom, and that was the vote of a Secessionist. No man ever came so near being hung and was not. One of my companions, A. C. Hawn—the gallant Hawn, one of the most moral and upright men in Knoxville, with a wife and two small children, was sentenced to be hung. He was court-martialed, and he had but one hour's notice to prepare himself. He asked for a minister of one of the churches in Knoxville to be sent for, but the reply of the jailer was, "No d—d traitor in the South has the right to be prayed for, and God does not hear such prayers." Poor Hawn was placed on the scaffold, and a miserable drunken chaplain of the Southern regiments was sent to attend him.

Just as they were about to launch Hawn into eternity, the chaplain said: "This poor unfortunate man desires to say that he is led into committing the acts for which he is now to atone with his life, by the Union men, and he is really an object of pity." Hawn rose, and in stentorian voice replied, "I desire to say that every man here has said is false. I am the identical man that put the torch to the timbers of that bridge, and I am ready to swing for it. Hang me as soon as you can." He said he would do it again if he knew this was to be his fate for it.

No one can tell of the sufferings and hardships that the Union men of Eastern Tennessee have had to undergo, nor can I say in honest men, without hearing or trial, have been put to death. Scavengers of crime, are roving about the country committing all manner of crimes, and shooting down all suspected of treason to the Southern Confederacy. It was only necessary to have a finger pointed to a man and some one was ready to shoot him down. This was the case with poor Pierce. He had committed no act of treason, but he was supposed to sympathize with the Union men. Walking across one of his fields one day, some one said there goes a traitor, when one of a squad of cavalry fired, and he was struck with a Minnie ball.

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Yours, &c.,
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CAMP BOYLE,
HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA KY., Mar. 10th, 1862.
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Having been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment Volunteers, in place of the late Col. EUGENE L. DUDLEY, deceased, I hereby assume command.

I am sorry, gentlemen and fellow citizens, that I am not in a condition to make you even a short speech. I have been accustomed to the public speaking, and have only failed in the art during the past three years, while suffering from a bronchial affection of the throat. I am getting better, however, and although for two years past I could hardly speak above a whisper, I can now make myself heard at the distance of a few feet, particularly when I am talking about Dixie—for I never get on that subject that God, in his Providence, does not increase the volume of my voice.

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THE LOYAL SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

We have had great satisfaction in reading the official report of General Price, who commanded the gunboat expedition sent up the Tennessee river after the capture of Fort Henry. While the value of the prizes captured and enemy's property destroyed proves to be much greater than the telegraph asserted, the statements (hardly credited by some) respecting a number of Union men discovered in Mississippi, Alabama, and Southwestern Tennessee are more than confirmed. We cite from this officer's lucid and modest report of his very vigorous and effective operations the following extract, for the important testimony it contains on a point of great significance in its bearings on a restoration of the Union, and especially on the duty which the Government owes to its loyal adherents in the so-called Seceded States:

"I now come to the most interesting portion of this report, one which has already been protracted; but I must trust you will find some excuse for this in the fact that it embraces a history of labors and movements, day and night, from the 6th to the 10th of the month, all of which details I deem it proper to give you. We have met with the most gratifying proofs of loyalty every where across Tennessee and in the portions of Mississippi and Alabama we visited. Most affecting instances greeted us almost hourly. Men, women, and children several times gathered in crowds of hundreds, shouted their welcome, and hailed their national flag with an enthusiasm which was making me feel as though I ought to go to the river bank, where a sight of the flag might move me to tears, and they have experienced, as they related, every possible form of persecution. Tears flowed freely down the cheeks of men as well as of women, and there were those who had fought under the Stars and Stripes at Montrose who in this manner testified to their joy."

"This display of feeling and sense of gladness at our success, and the hope it created in the breasts of so many people in the heart of the Confederacy, astonished us not a little; and I assure you, sir, I would not have failed to witness it for any consideration. I must it give you all a higher sense of the sacred character of our present duties. I was assured at Saratoga that of the several hundred troops there, more than one half, had we gone to the attack in time, would have hailed us as deliverers and gladly enlisted with the national force."

"In Tennessee the people generally, in their enthusiasm, braved secessions and spoke their views freely, but in Mississippi and Alabama what was said was guarded. 'If we dared express ourselves freely,' you would hear such a shout: 'greeting your coming as you never heard.' 'We know there are many Unionists among us, but a reign of terror makes us afraid of our shades.' We were told, too, 'Bring us a small organized force, with arms and ammunition for us, and we can maintain our position and put down a rebellion in our midst.' There were, it is true, whole communities, who, on our approach, fled to the woods, but these were where there was less of the loyal element, and where the fleeing steamers in advance had spread tales of our coming with firebrands, burning, destroying, ravishing, and plundering."

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.
A TALK WITH A REBEL AT FORT DONELSON.
When I got back to my command, I found one of our Lieutenants had Col. Hanson, of the Kentucky Second, in custody. He was a rough looking customer, dressed in citizen's dress, short, muscular, and broad-eyed—he looked to me as a person to command a band of pirates. He said he wanted some body to tell him where to march his men that he was tired waiting. He acted and talked like one having a "heap of authority," and not much like a prisoner. Finding no one to give him, immediately, the information he desired, he became sullen.

"Well," said he, "you were too 'hotly' for us." "Yes, but you were well protected by these splendid defenses." "Your troops fought like tigers." "Do you think now one Southern man can whip five Northern men?" "Not Western men," he replied doggedly. "Your troops are better than Yankee troops; fight harder—endure more. The devil and all hell can't stand before such fellows. But we drove you back." "Why did you not keep us back?" "You had too many reinforcements." "But we had no more troops engaged in the fight than you had." "Well, you whipped us, but you have not conquered us. You can never conquer the South."

"We don't wish to conquer the South; but we will not stop until we have stripes to Tennessee, if we have to hang ten thousand such d—d devils as you are." "Never mind, sir, you will never get up to Nashville." "Then Nashville will surrender before we start." "Well, the old United States Government is played out—we intend to have a right government of our own here." "What am I to understand by a right government?" "A Government based on property, and not a damned mechanic it is." "Do these poor fellows all round us here, who have been fighting for you, understand that they have no voice in the 'right government' you seek to establish?" "They don't care—they have no property to protect."

I thought—confound the fellow—helps the most honest, out spoken rebel I ever saw. This man is a fair type of that most active, most imprudent and reckless class of men who have persistently inaugurated this war, to the destruction of every material interest of the country.

A letter just received from a very intelligent American merchant, resident in Havana, confirms the statement made by the Buffalo Courier (whose editor is just now in Havana) that Jeff Davis, within the past six weeks, has had a large amount of money deposited in the banks of that city. If this is reliable (as it undoubtedly is) it is important. It would seem to indicate that the Rebel Chieftain is looking forward to an early "immigration movement," and is sending on his "valuables" in advance.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, "Occasional," states that Basile Peyton has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. Nicholson, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

It is thought that Emerson Etheridge will be returned as Senator from the State of Tennessee, as colleague of Andrew Johnson, who, of course, will resume his seat after a loyal State Government is organized.

The amount of bulk meat consigned and seized by the Government on the Cumberland river, mostly at Nashville, Tenn., was very large, amounting to 3,000,000 pounds, but a large portion of it is said to have secured.

Indiana has now eleven Brigadiers and one Major General.

NORTHERN BASE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington, March 16, 1862.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking House in the city of Lexington, on the First Monday in May, being the 5th day, when several Directors for the ensuing twelve months will be elected, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
A. F. HAWKINS, Cash'r.
March 22 1862

PUBLIC SALE OF FURNITURE.

The subscriber, having sold his residence, will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on Wednesday, the 16th of April, 1862, at his residence on Mill street, at which time the terms will be made known.

House & Kitchen Farniture, Consisting of a general assortment of all articles used in selecting, nearly the whole of which is new and in good order. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my residence on Mill street, at which time the terms will be made known.

G. T. WOLFE, Auctioneer.
March 22 1862

SELLING AT COST.

Desiring to close our house by the 1st day of July next, we now offer our

ENTIRE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BUILDERS' TOOLS, AND MATERIALS AT COST.

Our stock is the largest and most complete in this market, and comprises everything in the line of trade, and is the best opportunity ever offered in this city to buy Cheap Goods.

We have in store,

215 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Comprising all kinds and qualities, which we offer to the trade by the case or dozen AT COST, which is less than the present price of importation. Merchants and others will find they will save money by calling and examining our stock.

Terms—Cash.

GILLISS & FARNEY,
Chesapeake, Lexington, Ky.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned are now making

LIGHT WOOLEN GOODS

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Also, a very superior article of Fine Summer Jeans, Which they will sell for cash or trade for Wool and Wood. They have also a Superior Fulling Mill, and expect to do custom work for the farmers. We have also on hand a quantity of

NEGRO JEANS.

Call at the Lexington Woollen Mills, next to the Gas Works on Main or Water street.

STANFORD & ALLEN.
March 22 1862

CITY RESIDENCE AT Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 2nd, 1862, I will sell at auction the LATE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM REYNOLDS, on Hill street adjoining the residence of Dr. Litcher. The house is a brick, two stories high, with four rooms, paragon and kitchen. The lot is very large, and upon it is a fine cypress

TERMS—One-fourth cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and security on the first note. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN B. PAYNE, Jr.,
C. T. WOLFE, Auctioneer.
March 22 1862

SEED POTATOES.

WE have for sale 100 Bushels Pure White Nebraska Irish Potatoes.

HUNTER & BROGE.
March 22 1862

FOR HIRE.

HAVE three Farm Hands to hire for the remainder of the year. Apply to Mr. I. C. Vangatter or to the subscriber.

March 22 1862

M. A. DELPH.

Superior Eye Water.

Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE, EDITOR.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 2, 1862.

The News.—Hot work seems to be in progress at the famous Island No. 10. The actual bombardment of that stronghold certainly commenced on Friday in earnest, the firing on that day being quite heavy, the rebels opening from a new battery mounted, it is supposed, with 128 pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away the trees, and rapidly pushing forward other means of defense. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position. Word reached the fleet on Sunday night that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, had appeared below Point Pleasant, but, as General Pope's batteries extend almost in a continuous line for fifteen miles, it is not believed they can force a passage. The fact is, the rebels are completely hemmed in, and it is our firm conviction that the same fate awaits them there that befell them at Fort Donelson, and but a short time will elapse before they are in the possession of Commodore Foote—men, munitions of war and everything.—This Island is literally the wall protecting Memphis, and it must fall, and will—and that rebellion city will fall next.

The points between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, where the rebel forces are, are Union City, twenty miles back of Island No. 10; Humboldt and Jackson on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Corinth, Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad; and Grand Junction, fifty miles East of Memphis. The largest force is supposed to be at Corinth, where Beauregard commands, and in this vicinity the first battle will probably be fought.

Corinth, to which our eyes are turned as the probable theater of the battle that is to decide the fate of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley, is in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and is situated in a hilly country, dotted by spurs of the Appalachian range. It is the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and forms the intact communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard. It forms the right wing of Beauregard's line for the defense of Memphis, the left resting at Jackson, Tennessee. Expenditure from Corinth, the right wing of the rebels would probably fall back upon Grand Junction, the converging point of the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central Railroads, forty-one miles from Corinth, and fifty two from Memphis. The rebels continue fortifying at Corinth. Beauregard remains in command there in person. Prisoners say they have sixty thousand there now, and will have one hundred thousand within a week.

The latest advices from Gen. Burnside, to the effect that he has taken peaceable possession of Beaufort and invested Fort Mearns, which is garrisoned by about five hundred rebels. As they are cut off from all supplies, they must starve or surrender soon, and it is not probable that their devoted to the Confederacy will induce them to die by inches.

Later advices from Gen. Buell states that he is in command of the Federal army within fifteen miles of Corinth, Mississippi, at which point the rebels are entrenched. Brigadier-General Dumont is in command at Nashville.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Times reports railroad communication to Louisville was fully restored.

The Chattanooga road, which was nearly destroyed by the rebels in their flight, is fully repaired as far as Murfreesboro, and is now being stocked from the North.

It has been strongly urged on Gov. Johnson to levy a tax on the secession merchants of Nashville and vicinity to repair the bridges destroyed by Floyd.

The Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Cushman, arrived at Louisville from the Big Sandy River by the steamer Boston on Saturday and are encamped at Preston Wood.

A dispatch dated Manassas, March 29th says:

The telegraph lines were completed to Warrenton Junction last night. Five cannon, buried by the rebels one mile and a half beyond the Junction have been found. It appears that the car containing those broke down, and the rebels buried them near the track. Three are iron, two brass.

The News from Florida is of a most cheering character. An important meeting was held at Jacksonville on the 20th ult., resolutions adopted, declaring that the secession of Florida was without consent of the people, and therefore null and void; that the people recognize the fact that a State cannot secede from the Union, and the protection of the Government. The proclamation of Gen. Sherman will not be without its effect in stimulating the new devotion of the people to the Union. It declares the purpose of the Government to be the enforcement of Constitutional obligations and a restoration of the authority of the Government.

Western Florida will doubtless offer more resistance, and a decided defeat will be necessary to convince them of the error of their ways and bring them to that happy frame of mind which characterizes their brethren of the Eastern portion of the State. This they are likely to have immediately, as we hear that our expedition has sailed to attack Apalachicola, which is said to be defended by 3,000 of the Confederates. Unless they display more bravery than the mob that garrisoned Fort Clinch their numbers will not be formidable to our victorious troops.

A man named Keith, who is supposed to have been attached to Morgan's rebel cavalry, was arrested near Nicholasville, on Thursday, and was placed in the military prison in Louisville.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—It was announced on Saturday that the loyal ladies of this community had prepared a magnificent flag for the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, which would be presented that day on the College Lawn. At the appointed hour a very large concourse of spectators—ladies and gentlemen—gathered at the place designated, and owing to the inclemency of the weather, the ceremonies were postponed until Monday morning. Monday was bright and beautiful, and the College steps at an early hour presented a gay and brilliant appearance, having assembled upon them the beauty and fashion of the city. This regiment had distinguished itself at the battle of Wild Cat, was among the first that came to Kentucky, and after severe toil and decimation by disease and slaughter, returned to this city to rest and restore the sinking health of the worn men. Their good behavior during their stay here, together with their daring in the field, had enlisted the warmest sympathies of our citizens, particularly of the loyal ladies, who deemed it proper to tender to them a testimonial of their high regard, and they therefore prepared for them the beautiful flag which was presented on this occasion. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the regiment reached the city and marched to the College Lawn, where the presentation took place.

The speech in behalf of the ladies was delivered by D. C. Wickliffe, Esq., editor of the Observer & Reporter, and the response upon the part of the regiment was from Col. Coburn, its accomplished commander. [Mr. Wickliffe being now absent from the city is not responsible for this notice.] To say that these speeches would favorably compare with the best delivered on similar occasions, in any locality, would but echo the opinion justly expressed by the hundreds who delightedly heard and applauded them. They were both of the most patriotic and stirring character, and delivered in a masterly and impressive manner. We have rarely seen so large a crowd more attentive, or apparently more interested in the delivery of public addresses on any occasion. The speech of Mr. Wickliffe covered the whole ground of most interest to the public just now, tracing the great Rebellion through its course of blood and ruin to the present time, denouncing its aiders and abettors, closing with the declaration of opinion that it was rapidly drawing to a close by a full and complete triumph of the Union forces. In handing over the splendid flag, he complimented in a becoming manner the brave and accomplished Col. Coburn and his gallant men, for their chivalric conduct on the field of battle, expressing the belief that it could not be entrusted to better or more patriotic hands. Col. Coburn's reply was earnest, patriotic and noble in sentiment, moving at times his auditors almost to tears. His speech evidenced that he was not only a man of cultivation but a patriot and soldier of the highest order. He assured the ladies that the magnificent flag they had presented to his regiment should be well taken care of, no matter what should befall them, and that in the end it should be placed in the archives of Indiana side by side with those brought from Rich Mountain, Roanoke, Pea Ridge and the many other fields of glory where her soldiers had so lately honorably figured.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the regiment gave three cheers for Kentucky, three for the Union, three for the flag and three for the ladies of Lexington, when the band broke in with the cheering notes of the Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. The music during the ceremonies was altogether enlivening and highly acceptable, Saxton's fine Cornet Band being present together with the excellent band attached to the regiment.

It was our desire to lay before our readers this morning in full the admirable speeches delivered on this interesting occasion, but it was out of our power to obtain them. We hope to be able to publish them in our next.

RETURNED REBELS.—Provost Marshal Don, of Louisville, has been notified by Gen. Buell to arrest all who have served in or with the rebellion and to cause them to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds for their future good conduct. It is understood, however, that they are to be held as prisoners of war. In noticing this order, the Journal says daily herds of persons returning to our State who have held military positions in the Confederate army. All such should be reported to the Provost Marshal that he may take the necessary action in the case.

While upon this subject let us say it is becoming daily more evident that Lexington should not only have a Provost Marshal as well as Louisville, but that the order of Gen. Buell or one perhaps more rigid should be strictly enforced. If some such steps be not taken at an early day we apprehend we shall have no little annoyance to encounter from returned rebels. We don't want them among us at all unless they can come back in a proper spirit. They left Kentucky to join an invading rebel army to fight her loyal sons and let them stay away unless they can return upon such terms as may be held out to them by the Government they have struggled in vain to destroy. Let them come forward boldly and conform to the requisitions of the law, and not sink in as hunted outcasts and stealthily continue to work evil and plot mischief. Our armies have as well lay down their arms at once, if every rebel who becomes tired of his soldier duties, is permitted to return unmolested, at pleasure, to a Union community, and renew his conspiracies and sow dissensions.

The Cincinnati papers had a report by way of Indianapolis, on Monday, to the effect that Morgan's rebel cavalry had made a foray upon a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Friday last, and captured several Federal officers, including Col. Curran Pope. The Louisville papers of yesterday say there is no foundation for the rumor.

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SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Harlan Butler, from Amelia, Claremont county, Ohio, engaged as a teamster in the service of the U. S. A., while driving his team on the Richmond turnpike, near the first toll gate, met with a melancholy accident, which caused his death about an hour after. The team, while descending a hill, became unmanageable, and springing forward to arrest and quiet the horses, catching one of them he was thrown upon the ground and his body passed over by the wheels of the wagon, which caused his death as above stated. This accident is much to be regretted, as the deceased was a most estimable and worthy young man. He was a volunteer in the 34th Ohio, Col. Platt's regiment, and fought gallantly in Western Virginia at the battle near Charleston. That hard campaign prostrated him by lung fever, which disabled him from active service as a soldier, and he then attached himself to the quartermaster's department, in which capacity this sad fate has befallen him. He immediately received the kindest attention from Mrs. Bennett, at the toll gate, to whose house he was instantly taken, and the medical services of Dr. L. B. Todd, who was in the vicinity, at once secured, and all was done that could be, to alleviate his sufferings. His friends at home may rest assured that all that careful attention and medical skill could accomplish was done for the unfortunate deceased.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—On Sunday night a soldier belonging to a company of Col. Coburn's regiment stationed at the Fair Grounds, came to the city without leave when a guard was dispatched for him. Upon being arrested he refused to return, broke away from the guard and attempted to make his escape when he was shot in some portion of the body, and died in a short time after. We understand that the guard who shot him states that it was not his intention, in shoot him to kill or wound him, but merely to frighten him into subjugation through his orders were to bring him back dead or alive.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Fanny Hawkins, (a colored woman) well known in this community, by constantly ministering to the afflicted, and who has done a world of good in her time, fell dead without a moment's warning in her own door, in this city on Monday last. Her death it is supposed, was caused by disease of the heart. Her loss will be deeply felt.

REBEL PRISONERS.—Some 35 rebel prisoners, from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, arrived in this city yesterday, and were sent by the afternoon train to Louisville. One of these prisoners, we understand, is a Captain, who was captured by young Mr. Foley, of this county, attached to Capt. Stephens' company.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—We publish in our paper to-day, Parson Brownlow's speech at Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati, on Friday last. It is a most able and patriotic paper, and its reception was enthusiastic everywhere, and by everybody, except by a few copperheads. He made a second speech of some length on Saturday and arrangements are being made for him to deliver an address on Friday next at Pike's Opera House.

A DRAFT OF HALF A MILLION.—Drafts were issued on Saturday, upon the Treasury, in favor of Cole & Hopkins, for nearly half a million dollars, being the largest sum issued to any one firm since the commencement of the year.

THE TAX BILL.—The Philadelphia Press says that many of the business interests of the country are now represented by delegations at Washington, which are endeavoring to reduce the rates of the new tax bill upon their favorite articles. It is proper they should all be heard, and that unjust and unfair impositions of all kinds should be avoided. But a large revenue must be collected, and a portion of the burden should fall upon all who are able to bear it. Congress should not be deterred by clamorous opposition from opposing any tax which is appropriate and just. Mature consideration will enable our national legislators, we think to devise an equitable system that will yield as much money as the nation will require and yet not prove painfully oppressive to the people. The sum asked for, about \$160,000,000 per annum, is but little more than double the revenue which was sometimes derived from imports and public lands in a period of profound peace, without causing any serious inconvenience. To preserve the nation from destruction, that sum will cheerfully be contributed now, if a mode of laying it that is at once thoroughly just and convenient is adopted.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND ANDY JOHNSON have been life-long political antagonists. The Parson once prayed that the Lord, in His infinite mercy, would save even Andy Johnson. Each knows by this time how to appreciate the other.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington correspondent says it is believed that the Knoxville and Danville road is discontinued.

GEN. FREMONT.—Gen. Fremont arrived at Wheeling last Friday. He was accompanied by a portion of his staff, including Maj. Zaygon, N. Dunke, E. Glyka and Albert Tracy. It is not known whether he is to make Wheeling permanently his headquarters.

FANNY FERN AND MR. PARTON PARTED. The New York Times says: "The infelicity of literary marriages is proverbial. Even the shrewd and sensible Fanny Fern has been unable to evade the inexorable law, for we regret to hear that she felt obliged to separate from her husband, Mr. James F. Parton, whom she charges with inflicting upon her personal usage."

The President has nominated Carl Schurz as a Brigadier General. We thought a rule had been fixed that only Brig. Generals were to be made exclusively of officers who had distinguished themselves in the field. Every departure from this rule is unfortunate. It would be an excellent thing if the Senate were to insist upon its rigid observance, and commence by rejecting Schurz.

On Monday, in Executive session, the Senate fought over his nomination. The charges against him are Red Republicanism, and his recent speech at the Cooper Institute, New York.

The Second Regiment of United States Cavalry, some time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, contained Albert Sidney Johnston as Colonel, Robert E. Lee as Lieutenant Colonel, William J. Hardee as Major, and Earl Van Dorn, Edmund K. Smith, and Nathan G. Evans as captains. All these men are now generals in the rebel service.

The vote upon the adoption of the new constitution of Western Virginia takes place on Thursday next.

The following is an exact copy of a letter found by a Union soldier at Nashville, Tennessee, Feb. 26th 1862.

Dear Son I have not much time to write to you for we are retreating from Nashville the damned yankees have driven us from our old quarters and will soon drive us from this place they are about 20,000 strong and fight like Devils I am afraid they will take Stevens for be left only yesterday I don't think the South can hold out much longer for the people are starving to death so are the soldiers up this way I think they will soon rebel against themselves wont it be awful for us to have to give up to the damned yankees. Yours in haste,

J. H. MORGAN.—It seems that Morgan is not responsible for all the raids committed in his name. The late seizure of a locomotive and cars on the Nashville railroad is said to have been made by an entirely different man. A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows.

Public plunderers are beginning to make general use of Captain John Morgan's name as a blind, when they wish to take together and commit robbery. I am advised that the late raid on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which was attributed to Morgan, was no work of his, as is suspected at first. Gallatin is a hot-bed of treason. Their residences near the place one Jo. Guild, an old lawyer, who acted as a leader in the conspiracy. He is still a rebel, and is currently reported by a gentleman of veracity that the aforesaid seizure and destruction of cars was the doing of his disciples. He was a Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and has some knowledge of railroad matters. The safety of the people requires that such fellows as "Old Bully" (that is what the rebels called him in the old time) should be shot.

The London Standard acknowledges that iron-plated rails are an American invention. It says that Mr. Stevens showed his plan to the scientific men of Europe in 1845, and that the only encouragement he received was from Napoleon.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—Wm. Carr, Esq., one of the pioneers of the Miami Valley, died at his residence on College Hill, near Cincinnati, on Friday morning, aged seventy-seven years. The Cincinnati Commercial says he removed from his native State, New Hampshire, in 1803, and purchased a farm adjoining the village of Cincinnati, at the head of the present "Main street." Some years subsequently he purchased the farm, then an unbroken wilderness, where he lived and died. He was well known for his sound judgement, Christian morality and public spirit. F. G. Carr, founder of Farmers' College, and Gen. S. F. Cary, the temperance reformer and orator, are his sons.

The Presbyterian Herald of Louisville has been transferred to a company, and is to be conducted hereafter under the name of the True Presbyterian by the Rev. Stuart Robinson and the Rev. Robert Morrison. We understand that these gentlemen are not loyal adherents to our ideas of loyalty, but they promise to confine their columns wholly to matters connected with the interests of religion and the Church. They are very able men, and we have full confidence that they will not attempt by indirection what they would not do directly—that, when they have a purpose in view, they will go toward it in a straight line, and not crooked one—go toward it in a straight line and not like snakes.

The approaching anniversary of the 12th inst. (Clay's birthday) is to be celebrated in grand style by the New York and Brooklyn Ashland Associations. The venerable John J. Crittenden, we understand, has accepted an invitation to be present, if his health will permit.

We are authorized to announce N. L. LAND, Esq., a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce BRIDGE J. BROADBENT, of Richmond, Ky., a candidate for the office of County Attorney in the 13th Judicial District of Kentucky, composed of the counties of Boone, Bourbon, Clark, Madison, Pike, Scott, Wayne, and Wood, at the election to be held on August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. WILLIS, Esq., a candidate for the office of Judge of the Jefferson County Court, at the election to be held on August 29.

THE FIRST ARMY! A LARGE LOT BLACK SILK MANTLES, BONNETS AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, BARGAINS, LAWS, &c., &c., &c. Which we will sell as cheap as any other house in the city for CASH. BELL, BECKLEY & CO. April 2 103-1m

DEED. In this city, on Saturday, the 29th ult., Mr. WILLIAM VIRGIL HAYES, of Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., aged 17 years. The deceased was a member of Col. Hammett's regiment, and had been in the sick list for a long time. He was buried on Sunday last in the Lexington Cemetery from the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, with military honors, by Captain Wilgar's company, the "Lexington Blues."

In this city, on Monday last, March 31st, Mr. CHARLES H. MORTON.

In Scott county, Ky., on the 27th ult., CHARLOTTE, infant son of W. H. and Edmundo Murphy, aged 8 months and 22 days.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult., at 9 o'clock, Mrs. JELIA, widow of the deceased daughter of the late Col. Thomas Anderson. Suddenly, at his residence in Clark county, on Monday, 24th of March, 1862, Mr. JAMES THOMAS, aged 65 years and 6 months. Mr. Thompson resided himself to the Baptist Church thirty-four years, and his services evinced incontestable evidence of the genuineness of his religion, both in faith and practice, having remained strong in the faith that professed by him, up to the close of his mortal career, and was a devoted and loving member of his body. The wife is left to mourn the loss of an affectionate and kind husband—the children are deprived of the society and loving instruction of a tender and exemplary father, and the community is bereft of a most valued citizen, who has left one of its most valued citizens—their father, from his labors, and his work to follow him.

At his residence in Bourbon county, yesterday, the 1st day of April, THOMAS L. CONNING, RAIL, Esq., in the 51st year of his age. The deceased was a worthy man, well and highly known and highly respected. His burial will take place at the Lexington Cemetery this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., of pneumonia, Miss FLORENCE SMITH, aged 14 years. The deceased was the niece of Mr. A. M. McTear, of Jefferson county. Her engaging manners and unfeigned civility, endeared her to all with whom she was acquainted. On Saturday she appeared in perfect health, on Tuesday she was called from weeping friends on earth, to unite with the loved one who preceded her to the paradise of God. Keene, Jessamine co., March 27th.

At the residence of her husband, in this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. FREDERICK, of cancer in the throat, in her 48th year. She was the wife of Mr. Frederick, of this county, and daughter of Mr. Martin Coates, deceased. She obtained hope in Christ, and was comforted by the promises of the Gospel, and her death was a peaceful one, and she was buried in the Lexington Cemetery, on the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of April, 1862. Amos, Miss Drusky Agun, Miss Mary Ann Adams, Thos Barker, Mrs Lucinda Brent, Geo W Barker, Mrs Catherine Blackmon, Miss Emma Bradley, James Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A Brown, Wm B Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A Brown, Wm B Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A Brown, Wm B Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A Brown, Wm B Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A Brown, Wm B Brown, Wm C Brown, Wm D Brown, Wm E Brown, Wm F Brown, Wm G Brown, Wm H Brown, Wm I Brown, Wm J Brown, Wm K Brown, Wm L Brown, Wm M Brown, Wm N Brown, Wm O Brown, Wm P Brown, Wm Q Brown, Wm R Brown, Wm S Brown, Wm T Brown, Wm U Brown, Wm V Brown, Wm W Brown, Wm X Brown, Wm Y Brown, Wm Z Brown, Wm A 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TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information received here shows that our army was at Strasburg this morning, and that the retreat of the enemy was a light.

No details of the battle at Winchester have been received yet. The officers of the army and correspondents were too busy yesterday pursuing the rebels to find time to give information to the public regarding the battle.

Our army encamped last night several miles distant from the telegraph stations. General Shields has received a dispatch from Major General Banks, dated 6 miles beyond Strasburg.

The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit.

The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned their wagons all along the road, filled with the dead and dying.

The houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead.

The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle field of Sunday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebels in carrying off their wounded during the day and in burying them as quick as they died. Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the route bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The commission appointed by General Wool to enquire into the condition of the army at Strasburg, say, in their official report, that they started with the general impression that the military losses of the rebels at the battle of Sunday were not as great as it is among its highest dignitaries to avoid itself and all means within its control to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, and make it effective for an advance against an enemy, and for these ends it has a right to compel service or use any means, animal or inanimate, which a military necessity demands. At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure by which this power can be exercised.

The number of contrabands given as 1,508 are thus distributed: At Fort Monroe, 601; at Camp Hamilton, 413; at Camp Butler, Newport News, 71. Little inclination is manifested by them to go North. Comparatively few contrabands come to our camps. The Navy is decidedly popular with them, as they are treated as boys and receive ten dollars per month.

The Commission point out various abuses and suggest remedies. It further expresses from the report that General Wool has issued an order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid the contrabands for their own use and support—under such regulations as may be deemed proper.

Representative Steele, of N. J., one of the members of the General Committee investigating committee, returned to day from Cairo, accompanied by a colleague of the committee, Mr. Washburn. Their business was to look into the quartermaster's and other departments. The discoveries and suggestions of this committee have been the means of securing large amounts of money to the government.

Petitions in favor of a general uniform bankrupt law are to be received.

Until further orders, no boats or vessels will be allowed to visit Mount Vernon.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, March 25.—An arrival from Memphis says that two hundred Federal prisoners in that city had been made the victims of much abuse at the hands of their guards. One of them was shot for looking out of a window of the prison.

It will require some time to finish the gunboats which are on their ways at Memphis.

At Fort Randolph there are only four guns mounted. Fort Pillow, however, is strongly fortified, mounting twenty-five 64 and 32 pounders.

Fort Pike, near New Orleans, is reported in our hands. It is only a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

Cairo, March 24.—The steamer Thomas, just from Crump's Landing on the Tennessee River, says a large Union force concentrated at that point. Men, under Gen. Wallace, on Tuesday night visited Adamsville, eight miles from the Landing where a large body of Rebels were reported to be concentrated. Arriving they found the Rebels had down. The Confederates were impressing every able-bodied man into the service, and citizens were fleeing to the forest to avoid impressment. A strong Union sentiment prevails in that region, and a regiment composed of loyal Tennesseans exclusively was offered to Gen. Grant.

A resident of Paducah has just returned from New Orleans, which place he left a week ago last Tuesday. His loyalty being undoubted, he was passed to Jackson, Tennessee, by the Confederate authorities, whence he escaped to the Federal lines, and marched to his home safely. He reports that the rebels are constructing at New Orleans thirteen large iron clad gunboats, one of which is intended for sea service and the rest for the river. The largest is built by Murray, and is armed with 20 guns. The projector is confident that with it he will be able to drive the Lincoln fleet from the Mississippi. They are finished by this time, and are probably now on their way to Island No. 10. They are encased with railroad iron, and considered invulnerable.

Armies troops are concentrating at Corinth, Mississippi, where a stand is to be made by the Union forces.

At Memphis, my informant says, the Confederates are bringing their place of safety, in the event of an attack by the Union forces. It was a key point in the Union forces at Island No. 10.

The Memphis and Nashville Railroad has placed three hundred and twenty cars at the disposition of Gen. Polk, for transportation of troops to Corinth. Beauregard was at Jackson, Tennessee, on Tuesday week. Gen. Polk's headquarters were at Lagrange.

Our boys are in the highest spirits at the prospect of an advance. The health of the army is good, there being but 200 in the hospital.

The bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has been burned by the Union forces.

Gen. Bull's Army Moving.

Chickasaw, March 25.—The Nashville correspondent of the Times arrived at Cairo and reports that Gen. Bull's entire army is under movement. Gen. Mitchell is in the advance. Gen. Johnson has put newspapers under military law, suppressed one or two, and issued a proclamation of a conciliatory character. He said he wished to win the people back to the Union, but should deal rigorously with treason.

Mr. Fisher made a speech, saying that slavery would be abolished if he could not conquer them in any other way.

The new government was to go into operation this week.

Warning was given to any one uttering treason that he will be arrested.

The Union flag was gaining ground. Business had been pretty much resumed. All the stores were again open and prices had fallen much.

Details of the Winchester Fight.—The rebels completely routed and flying—Gen. Banks in pursuit.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 25.—The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. There have been performed more deeds of personal daring than in any battle in history. Captain Schreiber, Adj. and Inspector General of General Schenck's Division, while riding in front of a hill to the left of a stone ledge, with two Oraniers, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers, killing the two Oraniers. Captain Schreiber charged them, running one of them through to the hilt of his sword, and received a ball through his cap, but was unhurt.

Captain Perkins, Chief of General Banks' Staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor.

The twelve rebel regiments engaged were in Virginia, which were the First, Second, Fourth, Thirtieth, Twenty-third, Forty-second and Thirty-second, one Provisional and one Irish Regiment. They had Ashby's Cavalry, two eight-gun batteries, and one six gun battery.

Also, one four gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some captured from the rebels. Four color bearers, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, were severely killed, when Captain Whitcomb seized the colors and was shot through the head. A youthful rebel soldier received two rounds in his breast, and when he was approached by one of our officers, inquired if they were the rebels. He then said: "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance, for I have three brothers in the Federal service. I want him to know that I do true to the Union." The arm of General Shields is fully shattered, and owing to a fractured vertebra, it must be some time before he can get about.

To-night all is quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John A. Washington were in Monday's fight, and that both were wounded and one of them taken prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac road. Persons can purchase tickets of the Baltimore Company.

WINCHESTER, March 26.—We have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town; 85 were buried on the battle field and 123 on the roadside between here and Strasburg.

A messenger from Strasburg states that General Johnston was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not until Monday night. These combined forces would have numbered 25,000 or 30,000. They were intending to keep Banks from moving to an all left, but Jackson being impressed with the fact that our troops had nearly all left, he decided to advance alone.

Our pickets are six miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson is not in sight. All the fences, trees and ground along the road show the terrible effect of our artillery on the retreating enemy.

General Shields' arm have been reset. He is comfortable, and will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following dispatch from General Shields to Senator Rice, dated to day, at Winchester, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

"On the morning of the 23d, my command, 7,000 or 8,000 strong, was attacked near this place by Jackson with 11 regiments of cavalry and an Irish battalion, about 1,500 cavalry and 23 pieces of artillery. After a severe fight the enemy was put in complete rout, leaving behind 2 pieces of cannon, 4 caissons, and a large number of small arms, and about 300 prisoners. Our loss is 150 killed and 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is 700 killed and 1,000 wounded."

WASHINGTON, March 26.—No list of the casualties of the battle of Winchester has yet been received.

St. Louis, March 25.—The Republican's Cairo dispatch says: Persons who left Memphis for Cairo, on Tuesday night, reported that the Rebels at Adamsville, eight miles from the Landing where a large body of Rebels were reported to be concentrated. Arriving they found the Rebels had down. The Confederates were impressing every able-bodied man into the service, and citizens were fleeing to the forest to avoid impressment. A strong Union sentiment prevails in that region, and a regiment composed of loyal Tennesseans exclusively was offered to Gen. Grant.

The rebels at Island No. 10 have not burned their transports and barges, as previously reported, but were transporting cannon and ammunition from the island to the mainland.

They communicated by signal lights with their forces at Union City night before last.

Interesting from Arkansas—Another Fight Probable.

Cross Timbers, Ark., March 26.—Supplies of food and provisions having become exhausted in the region about Sugar Creek, the army made a retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday, to this place. The enemy were reported to be in the region, and were reinforced by fresh troops.

We have information that a large body crossed Boston Mountains with the intention of attacking us again, but this may be only a strong reconnoitering party. Our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious again to grapple with the foe. The wounded have been removed to Cassville, and are doing well.

Capt. Foster arrived from the rebel camp bearing Lieut. Cols. Herron and Clark, on an exchange with two rebel Captains and seventeen privates captured yesterday on Indian Creek.

The Rebels Concentrating at Corinth.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)

Cairo, March 27.—A steamer has arrived from Tennessee river with a number of prisoners taken near Pittsburg, Tenn. A gentleman who has been some time connected with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, arrived to day, and reports that Beauregard and Polk have left their headquarters at Corinth, who is concentrating his forces at Corinth. Their pickets extend within 18 miles of our forces.

LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

St. Louis, March 27.—A special to the Republican dated "Near Island No. 10, evening of the 26th," says: Only three shells were thrown by the mortars to day. The response was made by the rebels. This morning Col. Buford sent a reconnoitering party of twenty men of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, down the Mississippi shore. They arrested three prominent residents, who report 2,000 negroes are employed on the island and at the bottoms along the shore. That 65 rebel troops, including 2 lieutenants and 4 sergeants, have been killed by our shells; that the upper shore battery is abandoned, but the others are being rapidly strengthened; that the enemy are 15,000 strong and their encampment has been moved entirely out of the range of our guns.

The rebels are confident of success, and say they have a good deal of ammunition, and that they can escape whenever they choose. They have plenty of provisions. These rebel steamers loaded with troops were seen watching the shore

to prevent communication from here. The total number of the enemy's transports are eleven.

Two halloo cannons were read by Capt. Steiner, but the weather was too thick for favorable observation.

One of the party fired the other night, but at Memphis was fired the other night, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

The new Tennessee levies were disembarking, refusing to fight with pikers, which were the only weapons offered them.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

If all loyal citizens rejoice in the many victories which have lately crowned the nation's arms, it is in no manner well-regulated minds, because of the more material success which has proved the superiority of our resources over those of the insurgents, but because of the hope which those victories afford of an earlier pacification on the basis of the Union and Constitution. We wage the war for popular education, for the spirit of domination or feeling of resentment, but because the majesty of law must be vindicated and upheld, and because it is easy to foresee that acquiescence in the political situation attempted to be created by secession is acquiescence in chronic and organic war, and that the only way to avoid the members of our divided nationality, it is therefore with joy that we chronicle every augury of returning peace and fraternity in the regions already reclaimed from the sway of the insurgents, and it is in this light that we have been particularly pleased by the indications of popular education in the parts of Tennessee, now protected from secession violence by the presence of our armies.

With the renewal of postal intercourse consequent on the occupation of Nashville, we have again had the pleasure of welcoming the daily visits of our contemporaries and former political confederates, the "Banner," that city, and though its columns still bear some traces of the great flood which has swept away the mounds of constitutional law in Tennessee, we are pleased to discern the marks of that better mind which reverts to the daily visits of our contemporaries and former political confederates, the "Banner," that city, and though its columns still bear some traces of the great flood which has swept away the mounds of constitutional law in Tennessee, we are pleased to discern the marks of that better mind which reverts to the daily visits of our contemporaries and former political confederates, the "Banner," that city, and though its columns still bear some traces of the great flood which has swept away the mounds of constitutional law in Tennessee, we are pleased to discern the 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